

LIV

spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour.

LIVERY. *n. f.* [from *liver*, French.]

1. The act of giving or taking possession.

You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,

Call in his letters patents that he hath

By his attorneys general to sue

His livery, and deny his offered homage.

2. Release from wardship.

Had the two houses first sued out their livery, and once

effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the

tumults, I should then suspect my own judgment. *K. Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtained.

The state of being kept at a certain rate.

What livery is, we by common use in England know well

enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horse meat; as

they commonly use the word stabling, as to keep horses at

livery; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livering* or

delivering forth their nightly food; so in great houses, the

livery is said to be served up for all night, that is, their even-

ing allowance for drink; and livery is also called the upper

weed which a serving man wears; so called, I suppose, for

that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure: so it

is apparent, that, by the word livery, is there meant horse

meat, like as by the coigny is understood man's meat. Some

say it is derived of coin, for that they used in their coignies

not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is

derived of the Irish, the which is a common use amongst

landlords of the Irish to have a common spending upon their

tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they used

to take of them what victuals they list; for of victuals they

were wont to make a small reckoning. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. The cloaths given to servants.

My mind for weeds your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*

Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forgo this

argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the

name of scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more

than the pretext of livery coats affordeth. *Hooker.*

I think, it is our way,

If we will keep in favour with the king,

To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's livery,

That see I by our faces. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,

And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,

Are servants to the leaf, by liversies known

Of innocence. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

On others int'rest her gay liv'ry flings,

Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;

Turn'd to the sun she casts a thousand dyes,

And as she turns the colours fall or rise. *Dunciad.*

If your dinner miscarries, you were seized by the footmen

coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladle-

ful of hyoth on one or two of their liversies. *Swift.*

5. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence

of any thing.

Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,

Proudly bedeck'd in April's livery. *Sidney.*

Mistake me not for my complexion

The shadow'd livery of the burning sun,

To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakespeare.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,

Insects, or worm; those wav'd their limber fans,

For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,

In all the liversies deck'd of summer's pride,

With spots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey

Had in her sober livery all things clad. *Milton, Pa. Left.*

LIVERYMAN. *n. f.* [livery and man.]

1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind.

The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the

liverymen frequently railing at their mistresses. *Arbutnot.*

2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES. *n. f.* [the plural of life.]

So short is life, that every peasant strives,

In a farm house, or field, to have three lives. *Donne.*

LIVID. *adj.* [lividus, Latin; livide, French.] Discoloured,

as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or hu-

mours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or

livid spots, the mafs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss:

O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,

Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

LIVIDITY. *n. f.* [lividitas, French; from livid.] Discoloura-

tion, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or

lividity of the countenance. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LIVING. *n. f.* [from live.]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune upon which one lives.

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The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no

succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place,

All they did cast in of their abundance; but the of her

want did cast in all that she had, even all her living. *Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no living without trusting some body or other, in

some cases. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. Livelihood.

For ourselves we may a living make. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Then may I set the world on wheels, when she can spin

for her living. *Shakespeare.*

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,

Or shortly you'll dig for your living. *Denham.*

Actors must represent such things as they are capable to

perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get

their living. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our ministers having the livings of the country

offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love

of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls

to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spenser.*

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs.

Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him

turned out of his living for using personal reflections. *Arbutnot.*

LIVINGLY. *adv.* [from living.] In the living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly

are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whole tem-

per pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

LIVRE. *n. f.* [French.] The sum by which the French reckon

their money, equal nearly to our shilling.

LIXIVIAL. *adj.* [from lixivium, Latin.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were

a yellowish colour of the skin, and a lixivial urine. *Arbutnot.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.

Helmont conjectured, that lixivial salts do not pre-exist in

their alcalizate form. *Boyle.*

LIXIVIATE. *adj.* [lixivieux, French; from lixivium.] Making

a lixivium.

In these the salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion

of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

Lixivate salts, to which pot ashes belong, by piercing the

bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their

tincture. *Boyle.*

LIXIVUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt

of whatsoever kind; a liquor which has the power of ex-

traction.

I made a lixivium of fair water and salt of wormwood,

and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern

any thing more like to wormwood than to several other

plants. *Boyle.*

LIZARD. *n. f.* [lizard, French; lacertus, Latin.] An animal

resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

There are several sorts of lizards; some in Arabia of a

cubit long. In America they eat lizards; it is very probable

likewise that they were eaten sometimes in Arabia and Ju-

daea, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,

Mark'd by the delineies to be avoided,

As venomous toads, or lizards dreadful stings. *Shakespeare.*

Adder's fork, and blind worm's stings,

Lizard's leg, and owl's wing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

LIZARDITAL. *n. f.* A plant.

LIZARDSTONE. *n. f.* [lizard and stone.] A kind of stone.

L.L.D. *n. f.* [legum doctor.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

Lo. *interj.* [la, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. It is a word

used to recall the attention generally to some object of sight;

sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to

something to be understood. *Shakespeare.*

Lo! within a ken our army lies.

Now must the world point at poor Catharine,

And say, lo! there is mad Petrucchio's wife. *Shakespeare.*

Lo! I have a weapon,

A better never did itself sustain

Upon a soldier's thigh. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thou did'st utter,

I am yours for ever.

—Why lo you now, I've spoke to the purpose twice. *Shak.*

For lo! he sung the world's stupenduous birth. *Rowson.*

Lo! heav'n and earth combine

To blast our bold design. *Dryden's Albion.*

LOACH. *n. f.* [loche, French.]

The loach is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in

little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the

gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above

a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length:

he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like

a barbel; he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and

one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his

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his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually

full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gessner, and other learned

physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be

very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons,

and is to be filled with a very small worm, at the bot-

tom, for he very seldom or never rises above the gravel. *Walton's Angler.*

LOAD. *n. f.* [plave, Saxon.]

1. A burthen; a freight; lading.

Then on his back he laid the precious load,

And fought his wonted shelter. *Dryden's Nun's Tale.*

2. Any thing that depresses.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a

great burden and load of guilt, I know not, unless he be

very ignorant. *Ray on Creation.*

3. As much drink as one can bear.

There are those that can never sleep without their load,

nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares

to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

To LOAD. *v. a.* [laban, Saxon.]

1. To burden; to freight.

At last, laden with honour's spoils,

Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to

the beast. *Shakespeare.*

2. To encumber; to embarrass.

He that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads

his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for

the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

3. To charge a gun.

A mariner having discharged his gun, and loading it sud-

denly again, the powder took fire. *Wifeman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.

Thy dreadful vow, laden with death, still sounds

in my stunned ears. *Addison's Cato.*

LOAD. *n. f.* [more properly *lade*, as it was anciently written

from *laesan*, Saxon, to *lead*.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the

rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof

the main lead spreddeth out his branches, until they approach

the open air. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the lead mines, is to follow

the lead as it lieth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

LOADER. *n. f.* [from *load*.] He who loads.

LOADSMAN. *n. f.* [lade and man.] He who leads the way; a

pilot.

LOADSTAR. *n. f.* [more properly as it is in *Maunderville*, *lade-*

star, from *laesan*, to *lead*.] The polestar; the cynosure;

the leading or guiding star.

She was the loadstar of my life; she the blessing of mine

eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recom-

penence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My Helice, the loadstar of my life. *Spenser.*

O happy fair!

Your eyes are loadstars, and your tongue sweet air;

More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear

When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shak.*

That clear majesty

Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,

Lodestone to hearts, and loadstar to all eyes. *Davies.*

LOADSTONE. *n. f.* [properly *loadstone* or *leadingstone*. See

LOADSTAR.] The magnet; the stone on which the mari-

ners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north